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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/559,891	12/06/2005	Adrian Robert Leigh Travis	324003.07	2859
23971 7590 12/04/2009 MICROSOFT CORPORATION ONE MICROSOFT WAY REDMOND, WA 98052-6399				
EXAMINER CARTER III, ROBERT E				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2629				
NOTIFICATION DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
12/04/2009		ELECTRONIC		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/559,891

Applicant(s)

TRAVIS, ADRIAN ROBERT LEIGH

Examiner

ROBERT E. CARTER III

Art Unit

2629

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 July 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 22 January 2009 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

The RCE amendment filed on 07/13/2009 has been entered and considered by the Examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

3. Claims 1-2, 5, 7-11, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Irwin (US Patent # 4,978,952) in view of Parker et al. (US Patent # 5,921,652).

As for claim 1, Irwin teaches:

*An illuminator system (Fig. 2) for a flat-panel display (Fig. 2, #30), comprising:
a tapered waveguide (Fig. 2, #20) co-extensive with the display,
a plurality of light sources (Figs. 2, 6, #25) each arranged to inject light at a different angle into an edge of the waveguide (Fig. 3, LEDs 25 are clearly injecting light at different angles), wherein light injected from each of the light sources emerges at different positions on a face of the waveguide based on the injection angle corresponding to each light source (Fig. 3, the light from the bottom LED clearly emerges at the top of the waveguide, and the light from the top LED clearly emerges at the bottom of the waveguide), and*

means (Fig. 6, #51, 52, 53, 54) for scanning the emerging light associated with a light source onto a portion of the display (Col. 5, lines 16-32), wherein a position of the portion of the display corresponds to the position on the face of the waveguide at which the light emerges (Fig. 2, the waveguide clearly projects the light from a particular LED onto a portion of the display corresponding to the position on the face of the waveguide at which the light emerges),

Irwin does not teach an extended section behind the display.

In the same field of endeavor (i.e. backlights using waveguides) Parker et al. teaches:

wherein the waveguide (Fig. 14, #80) comprises an extended section (Fig. 14, #82, 83) for mixing light of different colors from a light source (Fig. 14, #3, Col 4, lines 7-24) before reaching the display, the extended section behind the display (Col. 8, lines 23-35)....

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the waveguide of Irwin by adding the extended section behind the display of Parker et al., to permit more efficient use of space (Parker et al., Col. 8, lines 29-30).

Irwin as modified by Parker et al. does not explicitly teach the extended section comprising one or more prisms.

However, Parker et al. does teach the extended section including at least one refractive portion (Fig. 14, #83, Col. 8, lines 30-33)

The Examiner takes Official Notice that prisms are a type of refractive optic commonly used in waveguides.

Therefore it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a prism as the refractive portion of the extended section of the waveguide of Irwin as modified by Parker et al., to enable the use of standard manufacturing techniques.

As for claim 2, Irwin teaches:

An illuminator system according to claim 1, in which each light source comprises one or more addressable rows of elements (Figs. 2 and 3 Fig. 6 clearly shows 5 rows of RGB diodes, Col. 5, lines 3-8), and the scanning means includes a circuit (Fig. 6, #51, 52, 53, 54) for addressing these rows of elements.

As for claim 5, Irwin teaches:

An illuminator system according to claim 2, in which the one or more rows of elements comprises a plurality of LEDs (Col. 5, lines 3-8).

As for claim 7, Irwin teaches:

A display comprising an illuminator system according to claim 1, used as a backlight, and a flat-panel modulator over the-waveguide (Fig. 2, Col. 6, lines 57-63).

As for claim 8, Irwin teaches:

A display according to claim 7, in which the modulator is a liquid-crystal display (Col. 6, lines 64-66).

As for claim 9, Irwin teaches:

A display according to claim 2, in which a scanning addressing circuit (Fig. 6, #51, 57, 58) is synchronized with the row addressing circuit (Col. 8, lines 6-10).

As for claim 10, Irwin teaches:

An illuminator system according to claim 1, wherein the waveguide is geometrically tapered (the waveguide of Figs. 2 and 3 is clearly geometrically tapered).

As for claim 11, Irwin teaches:

An illuminator system according to claim 1, wherein the waveguide is optically tapered (the waveguide of Figs. 2 and 3 is clearly optically tapered).

As for claim 18, Parker et al. teaches:

18. An illuminator system according to claim 1, in which the extended section is folded behind the display (Col. 8, lines 23-35).

4. Claims 12-13, 16, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Irwin in view of Parker et al. (US Patent # 5,921,652) and Sakaguchi et al. (US Publication # 2002/0030772).

As for claim 12, Irwin teaches:

A method for illuminating a flat-panel display (Fig. 2, #30), comprising:

a) injecting light from a light source of a plurality of light (Figs. 2, 6, #25) sources at an injection angle into an edge of a tapered waveguide (Fig. 2, #20) that is co-extensive with the display (Fig. 3, LEDs 25 are clearly injecting light at different angles),..., wherein the injected light emerges from a position on a face of the waveguide based on the injection angle of the light source (Fig. 3, the light from the bottom LED clearly emerges at the top of the waveguide, and the light from the top LED clearly emerges at the bottom of the waveguide);

b) scanning (Fig. 6, #51, 52, 53, 54) light emerging from the position on the face of the waveguide onto a portion of the display (Col. 5, lines 16-32), wherein a position of the portion of the display corresponds to the position on the face of the waveguide (Fig. 2, the waveguide clearly projects the light from a particular LED onto a portion of the display corresponding to the position on the face of the waveguide at which the light emerges);

and d) sequentially repeating steps a) - b) for one or more other light sources of the plurality of light sources, wherein each of the plurality of light sources corresponds to a different injection angle, so that different portions of the display are illuminated in turn as each light source injects light into the edge of the waveguide (Col. 5, lines 16-32).

Irwin does not teach an extended section behind the display.

In the same field of endeavor (i.e. backlights using waveguides) Parker et al. teaches:
wherein light of different colors from the light source (Fig. 14, #3, Col 4, lines 7-24) is mixed in an extended section (Fig. 14, #82, 83) of the waveguide (Fig. 14, #80) located behind the display (Col. 8, lines 23-35)....

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the waveguide of Irwin by adding the extended section behind the display of Parker et al., to permit more efficient use of space (Parker et al., Col. 8, lines 29-30).

Irwin as modified by Parker et al. does not explicitly teach the extended section comprising one or more prisms.

However, Parker et al. does teach the extended section including at least one refractive portion (Fig. 14, #83, Col. 8, lines 30-33)

The Examiner takes Official Notice that prisms are a type of refractive optic commonly used in waveguides.

Therefore it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use a prism as the refractive portion of the extended section of the waveguide of Irwin as modified by Parker et al., to enable the use of standard manufacturing techniques.

Irwin as modified by Parker et al. does not explicitly teach the step of switching off the light source.

In the same field of endeavor (i.e. backlights using light guides) Sakaguchi et al. teaches:

c) switching off the light source (Col. 5, lines 48-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the illuminator of Irwin as modified by Parker et al. with the step of switching off the light source in sequence of Sakaguchi et al., to increase the operation speed of the display (Sakaguchi et al., Col. 19, lines 23-25).

As for claim 13, Irwin teaches:

A method according to claim 12, wherein each light source comprises one or more addressable rows of elements (Fig. 6, R, G, B diode rows, Col. 5, lines 3-8).

As for claim 16, Irwin teaches:

A method according to claim 13, wherein the one or more rows of elements comprises a plurality of LEDs (Col. 5, lines 3-8).

As for claim 19, Parker et al. teaches:

19. A method according to claim 12, wherein the extended section is folded behind the display (Col. 8, lines 23-35).

5. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Irwin (US Patent # 4,978,952) in view of Parker et al. (US Patent # 5,921,652) as applied to claims 1-2, 5, and 7-11 above, and further in view of Wang (US Patent # 6,704,017).

As for claim 3, Irwin as modified by Parker et al. teaches all the limitations of claim 2.

Irwin as modified by Parker et al. does not teach a cylindrical mirror.

In the same field of endeavor (i.e. backlights using light guides) Wang teaches:

An illuminator system (Fig. 2, #20), in which light from the one or more rows of elements (Fig. 2, #23) is collimated into the edge of the waveguide (Fig. 2, #21) by a cylindrical mirror (Fig. 2, #24), (Col. 3, lines 9-14).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the illuminator of Irwin as modified by Parker et al. with the cylindrical mirror of Wang, to reflect the light from the light elements into the light guide (Wang, Col. 3, lines 11-14).

6. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Irwin (US Patent # 4,978,952) in view of Parker et al. (US Patent # 5,921,652) as applied to claims 1-2, 5, and 7-11 above, and further in view of Nauta et al. (US Publication # 2002/0030772).

As for claim 4, Irwin as modified by Parker et al. teaches all the limitations of claim 2.

Irwin as modified by Parker et al. does not teach a further waveguide.

In the same field of endeavor (i.e. backlights using light guides) Nauta et al. teaches:

An illuminator system (Fig. 1, #8), in which light from the one or more rows of elements (Fig. 1, #12) is collimated into the edge of the waveguide (Fig. 1, #15) by a further waveguide (Fig. 1, #13), [0030].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the illuminator of Irwin as modified by Parker et al. with the further waveguide of Nauta et al., to ensure all light leaving the waveguide contributes to the light output of the illumination system (Nauta et al., [0030]).

7. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Irwin (US Patent # 4,978,952) in view of Parker et al. (US Patent # 5,921,652) as applied to claims 1-2, 5, and 7-11 above, and further in view of Higuchi et al. (US Patent # 5,887,964).

As for claim 6, Irwin as modified by Parker et al. teaches all the limitations of claim 1.

Irwin as modified by Parker et al. does not teach a sheet for guiding the emerging light towards the normal to the display waveguide.

In the same field of endeavor (i.e. backlights using light guides) Higuchi et al. teaches:

An illuminator system (Fig. 4), further including a film (Fig.4, #4') for guiding light emerging from the face of the waveguide towards a normal to the face of the waveguide (Fig. 4, #1), (Col. 8, lines 31-36).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the illuminator of Irwin as modified by Parker et al. with the light guiding sheet of Higuchi et al., to provide whiteness and softness without degrading brightness (Higuchi et al., Col. 4, lines 56-61).

8. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Irwin (US Patent # 4,978,952) in view of Parker et al. and Sakaguchi et al. (US Publication # 2002/0030772) as applied to claims 12, 13, and 16 above, and further in view of Wang (US Patent # 6,704,017).

As for claim 14, Irwin as modified by Parker et al. and Sakaguchi et al. teaches all the limitations of claim 13.

Irwin as modified by Parker et al. and Sakaguchi et al. does not teach a cylindrical mirror.

In the same field of endeavor (i.e. backlights using light guides) Wang teaches: *wherein light from the one or more rows of elements (Fig. 2, #23) is collimated into the edge of the waveguide (Fig. 2, #21) by a cylindrical mirror (Fig. 2, #24), (Col. 3, lines 9-14).*

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the illuminator of Irwin as modified by Parker et al. and Sakaguchi et al. with the cylindrical mirror of Wang, to reflect the light from the light elements into the light guide (Wang, Col. 3, lines 11-14).

9. Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Irwin (US Patent # 4,978,952) in view of Parker et al. and Sakaguchi et al. (US Publication # 2002/0030772) as applied to claims 12, 13, and 16 above, and further in view of Nauta et al. (US Publication # 2002/0030772).

As for claim 15, Irwin as modified by Parker et al. and Sakaguchi et al. teaches all the limitations of claim 13.

Irwin as modified by Parker et al. and Sakaguchi et al. does not teach a further waveguide.

In the same field of endeavor (i.e. backlights using light guides) Nauta et al. teaches:

wherein the light from the one or more rows of elements (Fig. 1, #12) is collimated into the edge of the waveguide (Fig. 1, #15) by a further waveguide (Fig. 1, #13), [0030].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the illuminator of Irwin as modified by Parker et al. and Sakaguchi et al. with the further waveguide of Nauta et al., to ensure all light leaving the waveguide contributes to the light output of the illumination system (Nauta et al., [0030]).

10. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Irwin (US Patent # 4,978,952) in view of Parker et al. and Sakaguchi et al. (US Publication #

2002/0030772) as applied to claims 12, 13, and 16 above, and further in view of Higuchi et al. (US Patent # 5,887,964).

As for claim 17, Irwin as modified by Parker et al. and Sakaguchi et al. teaches all the limitations of claim 12.

Irwin as modified by Parker et al. and Sakaguchi et al. does not teach a sheet for guiding the emerging light towards the normal to the display waveguide.

In the same field of endeavor (i.e. backlights using light guides) Higuchi et al. teaches:

wherein the scanning further comprises guiding (Fig.4, #4') light emerging from the face of the waveguide towards a normal to the face of the waveguide (Fig. 4, #1), (Col. 8, lines 31-36).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the illuminator of Irwin as modified by Parker et al. and Sakaguchi et al. with the light guiding sheet of Higuchi et al., to provide whiteness and softness without degrading brightness (Higuchi et al., Col. 4, lines 56-61).

Response to Arguments

11. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-19 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **ROBERT E. CARTER III** whose telephone number is (571)270-3006. The examiner can normally be reached on 9AM - 5:30PM Mon-Fri.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sumati Lefkowitz can be reached on 571-272-3638. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Sumati Lefkowitz/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2629

/R.E.C/